

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the procedure used in conducting the research. It covers: research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

One of the most important researches is the research design. According to Ary, et.al (2010:426), research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. In addition, According to Lodico, et.al (2010:142), "Qualitative researchers focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study." In the qualitative research, the data are not collected in number, and there is no treatment like it is in experimental research.

In this study, the researcher used descriptive research design. It was used to describe the media used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary, how the teacher applied those media, and the students' responses toward the media used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary at SD Muhammadiyah 08 Dau Malang.

#### **3.2 Research Subjects**

The subject of this research was needed in order to collect the data. The researcher chose one of the English teachers at SD Muhammadiyah 08 Dau Malang who met the following criteria: (1) he was very innovative and creative in teaching English; (2) he had more experiences in using teaching media; and (3) he used several kinds of teaching media such as picture, whiteboard and flashcard.

### **3.3 Research Techniques and Instruments**

In gathering the data, the researcher used the following research techniques and instruments.

#### **3.3.1 Interview**

The first technique to collect the data of this study was interview. It is the most widely used technique in collecting the data. Interview is an important way for the researcher to check accuracy and verify of the impressions he or she has gained through observation (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2009:445). There are two types of interviews: structure and unstructured interviews. In the structured interview, the interview gives the questions, and the alternative answers are given to the subject that has been determined by the researcher. In the unstructured interview, the interviewer and interviewee engage in a free conversational process based on the issues and topics of the research.

In this study, the technique that used by the researcher was unstructured interview. The researcher used unstructured interview to obtain the data because it was more informal, flexible, and possible to get the data more detail. The instrument used to collect the data during the interview was an interview guide.

#### **3.3.2 Observation**

Ary, et.al (2010:431), states that observation is a basic technique for obtaining data in qualitative research. Fraenkel and Wallen (2009:432) state there are two types of observation: participant observation and non-participant observation. In a participant observation, researchers actually participate in the situation or setting they are observing. The researcher interacts with members of the group as naturally as possible. In a non-participant observation, researchers do

not participate in the activity being observed but rather “sit on the sidelines” and watch; they are not directly involved in the situation they are observing.

This study used non-participant observation because the researcher was not directly involved in the situation to be observed. The researcher only joined in a class without intentionally interacted with, or affected the teaching learning process. This observation was done during the teaching learning process in the classroom. In this observation, the researcher used an instrument in the form of a checklist and field notes to collect the data. It was aimed to obtain the natural situation in the classroom activities related to the statement of the problems.

### **3.3.3 Documentation**

According to Ary, et.al (2010:442), document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, e-mail message, etc.) or of non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer image, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, youtube videos, virtual world setting, etc.)

In this study, the document was the lesson plan and video transcript record based on the teaching learning process to get information about the used of media in teaching vocabulary for young learners by the teacher.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

Freankel and Wallen (2009:426) state that the collection of data in a qualitative research study is ongoing. The researcher is continually observing people, events, and occurrences, often supplementing his or her observations with

in-depth interviews of selected participants and the examination of various documents and records relevant to the phenomenon of interest.

In the processes of collecting the data, the researcher applied the following steps:

1. Preparing the interview guide to cross check inconsistent information about the media used by the teacher and the implement of the media in teaching vocabulary;
2. Conducting the interview to get the information about the media used by the teacher;
3. Recording the interview to get authentic information when the researcher tried to arrange it;
4. Transcribing the result of information from the interview;
5. Preparing the observation guide to cross check the observation data about the media used by teacher, the implementation of the media by teacher in teaching vocabulary, and the students' (young learners) response toward the media used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary;
6. Conducting the observation to identify the media used by the teacher, the implementation of the media and the students' (young learners) response toward the media used by the teacher in teaching vocabulary;
7. Making notes of the important data during the observation;
8. Collecting all the data based on the interview and observation result.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

After all of the data had been collected, they were analyzed by using the flowing steps:

1. Identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data based on the statement of the problems.
2. Presenting the data in the form of descriptive narrative based on the statement of the problems.
3. Classifying the necessary information from interview and observation result.
4. Describing the result of data analysis.
5. Drawing the conclusion and giving suggestions based on the result of study.

